THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 100.] SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

May-Market Garden to Let.

THIS Garden, for the beauties of its situation and contiguity to the most flourishing part of a growing metropolis, is surpassed by none, if equalled by any place of the kind on this continent. The improvements therein have been the effect of several years labor, and considerable expense, and consist of a building in the centre of the garden, covering 100 by 56 feet, porticoed all round and floored for dancing or other entertainments, 72 by 56 feet in a cross of 24 feet wide, with fire places. Over the area in the centre is a Music Gallery and Orchestra, 30 feet pitch, containing an Organ, imported about 18 months since from London, made by Longman and Clementi. This highly improved instrument, from its excellent combination of a variety of well chosen stops, with the addition of the kettle drum and triangles, and barrels on which are set a number of pieces of music, some of great length; which barrels can be introduced for entertainment, when no finger performer is to be had, and its capacity sufficient for any church, is esteemed by judges to be the most compleat one ever imported in America.—There are also erected elevated covered galleries that greatly enhance the views around; bowers and extensive harbors, grass plats and walks in various directions, are formed, interspersed with flowers and flowering shrubs of almost every description, and now ornamenting with interesting cenotaphs in the form of obelisks, to the memory of our departed heroes and statesmen; a column of the Tuscan order, dedicated to liberty, with transparent paintings and inscriptions; circular & semivertical riding machines, delightful in their movements and salutary in their effects. In another part of the garden, and divided by a screen or inclosure, are a variety of amusing exercises, such as a fives court, bowles, colts, shuffleboard & other sports not prohibited by our laws, and a circus now building for equestrian performances, fire works, sports of the pit, bull baiting, &c. which will not interfere with, or annoy the other part of the garden.

To a person well qualified to keep a place of this sort, a preference would be given, who may be accommodated with an ice-house well filled, and all the appurtenances belonging to the garden, such as tables and seats sufficient to dine 2 or 300 persons, upwards of 1000 lamps, lanthorns and sconces, together with the apparatus fixed for producing light from gas, that from one bushel of pit coal the light of three hundred candles can be furnished for six hours. The garden will open in less than a few days, under the management of a young man calculated to give general satisfaction, which will be no bar to renting. Should any one renting the garden not wish to give the consideration required for the use of the organ, it will be for sale.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, March 28, 1803.

☞ I am in want of an active bar keeper and two smart Lads, from 12 to 15 years old; white boys will be preferred, to whom ample wages will be given. J. P.

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 2, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, March 9, 1803,

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff,

AND

Daniel Broadhead, sen. Dannel Broadhead, jun. and William Marshall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, sen. and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 14, 1803.

GROCERY STORE.

WORSLEY & COMP.

HAVE opened a store of the above description at the corner of *Harris's* brick house, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, to be disposed of extremely low, for cash *only*.

☞ They have FOR SALE, 40 Barrels excellent

VIRGINIA CIDER

Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 3t

Hanover County Court, 1st March, 1803.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plaintiffs,* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of 12 months, taking six bonds for the purchase money, four for one fifth part each, and two for one tenth part each; and that they deliver the first four to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, terms and place of such sale, in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D. C. H. C.

3w*

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.*

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the house opposite the Union Tavern, lately occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for sale the following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM.
Green Coffee.
Java ditto.
Sherry Wine.
Pepper.
Scotch Snuff.
Castile Soap.
German Steel.
Demijohns.
Folio, Quarto Post and Foolscap Paper.
Flanders Sheetings.
Damask table cloths with Napkins.
Bandanne Handkerchiefs.
Linen Check do.
Glass Ware in cases, containing Tumblers, Decanters, and Mugs.

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Of an excellent Quality.

March 8, 1803. wp4w

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season; which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had). The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 1000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, *Plaintiff,* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Alexander Donald, James Strange, John Le Messurier, Benjamin Hatcher, Thomas Wilson, and Edwin Fort, *Defendants.*

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered.* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 27th of the present month, (April) at Hanover court-house, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the said court-house stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by estimation 700 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler £.304 2 3, with interest on £.130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further sum of money that may appear to be due to the said Benjamin Toler, on the said day of sale, together with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803. 3t

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING in James City and York counties, about 5 miles from Williamsburg, upon the stage road, known by the name of TARPLEY's, and containing about two hundred and sixty acres. The sale will take place before the courthouse door of James City, on the second Monday in May next, being court day. The terms of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid down upon giving possession; one third in twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two years. The payments to be secured by bond, and a deed of trust upon the land, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

Williamsburg, April 1, 1803. 3w

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the stated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in desiring their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, } Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews, Joseph Prentis, Jas. Henderson, C. Travis, } Members of the standing committee.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

GALLATIN'S REPORT concluded from our last.

3d. From which must be deducted, a difference between the two statements, in relation to the interest due on account of the domestic debt, and explained by the register, in the note annexed to statement (C) amounting to, 223 27

Leaving for the whole difference, as above stated, 44,426 73

II.

It is asked, why the sum disbursed by the treasury has not been fully accounted for? Why the sum of five million nine hundred and fourteen thousand guilders remitted to Holland, beyond the amount due in 1802, is upon estimate? And it is asked, why there remains a supposed unaccounted balance of 114,139 dollars, 44 cents? as tending to elucidate that part of the enquiry; the 3d and 4th queries of the mover of the resolution, apply for statements of the remittances to Holland, and of the balances which may remain unexpended in the hands of agents, &c.

From these objections to the report, it is presumable that some misconception has taken place in relation to the mode of conducting the business of the sinking fund.

The commissioners never receive any public monies, nor are they accountable for the sums paid out of the treasury, on account of the public debt; the persons who upon the warrants of the secretary of the treasury, receive such sums, are immediately charged for the amount, and becomes then accountable to the treasury in the same manner as all other receivers of public monies.

It results from thence, that the disbursements out of the treasury shew themselves in what manner the money has been applied by the commissioners of the sinking fund; and accordingly the annexed statement (B) exhibits the advances or payments made by them, or rather by the secretary of the treasury as their agent, during the year 1802, and shews the sums paid or advanced, the days when, the persons to whom, and the object for which the payment or advances have been made. There is not, and cannot be, in that respect, any accounted balance.

As to the ultimate application of the money, by the persons to whom it has been advanced, it cannot be ascertained with precision until their accounts shall have been rendered and settled at the treasury; and it is evident that neither on the first week of February, 1803, nor on this day can the accounts of persons who received the public monies in the course of the year 1802, be settled or even rendered.

It was not therefore attempted in the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to state with precision, an account of the ultimate application of the monies paid out of the treasury during the year 1802, which should balance the aggregate of the disbursements. An attempt of that kind was impracticable for want of materials. That it was not intended is evident on the face of the report itself; for the items which relate to that ultimate application are not added together, two of them are explicitly stated to be on estimate; it is as explicitly stated that some protested bills and balances in hands of agents, are not included; and there are two prominent items amongst the disbursements, viz. to foreign officers, and in payments of certain parts of the public debt, which are not repeated amongst the items relating to the ultimate application of the money, although credit would have been taken for them, had it been intended to balance the account of disbursements, by an account of their ultimate application.

The report exhibits all that could be expected, by designating in the first place, the several general objects to which the disbursements were applicable during the year, 1802, and by giving in the next place, the estimated amount of remittances to Holland, which had been purchased on account of that part of the Dutch debt, which falls due during the present year. If this last amount is stated only as an estimate, it is because as has already been mentioned, the accounts in relation thereto being only rendered in part, and not being yet settled by the accounting officers of the treasury; any calculations taken from the auxiliary books or registers of the bills purchased, are liable to errors, and ought not to be reported to congress as an ascertained amount.

It so happens, however, that if an attempt shall be made to strike an approximated balance between the account of disbursements, and that of the application of the money, what is called an unaccounted balance will disappear, and instead of it, the amount paid out of the treasury will be found to be less than the amount applied, including balances in the hands of agents, and the estimated unexpended balance of bills on Holland; which shews only that that balance has been estimated in the report something above, and not below its real amount.

1. The disbursments out of the treasury on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt, were stated in the Report at dolls.		4,654,699 61
But on account of the warrant twice included, as per Register's letter, (A 2,)		36,678 22
Leaves for the true amount disbursed		4,618,021 39
The objects for which that sum was advanced were:		
1. On account of the interest on the domestic debt growing due in 1802, as per statement (C)	3,480,557 37	
2. On account of the reimbursement		

of the 6 per cent & deferred stock; estimated per do.	1,117,869 55
	4,598,426 92
Leaving a balance advanced during the year 1802, beyond the amount payable during the same, & for which, some of the banks or commissions of loans are accountable	19,594 47
	4,618,021 39
2. The disbursements on account of the interest on the domestic loans were	162,025
The interest actually accrued during 1802, & which makes part of the amount stated in the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, as per statement (C) was only	117,450
The difference which amounts to	45,575
	161,026

results from the circumstance of the interest due to the bank on domestic loans, being always paid after it has become due; thus the sum of 162,025 disbursed in 1802, was applied to the payment of the interest which accrued on domestic loans, from the 1st July, 1801, to the 30th June, 1802; and not to the payment of the interest which accrued from 1st January to 31st December, 1802.

3. The payments to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt, being charged in the amount of disbursements, ought to be credited in the account of the application of those disbursements.

Those two items amount to	22,961 76

If therefore there is an apparent unaccounted balance in the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund, of

dolls.	114,839 44
As stated in your letter, the error stated by the Register	39,344 83
must, in the first place be deducted, which will leave	75,494 61
for the amount of that supposed balance; and the above stated items are fair off setts against it: viz.	
1. Advanced on account of domestic debt beyond the interest and reimbursement of the year 1802,	19,594 47
2. Paid on account of the interest on domestic loans beyond the amount which accrued during 1802,	44,575
3. Paid to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,	22,961 79
Making altogether, An aggregate which exceeds by	87,131 23
	11,936 67
	87,131 23

the above stated supposed unaccounted balance, and shews that such balance does not exist; but that on the contrary, the estimate of unapplied bills on Holland, is in having made that amount too large. Whether that error consists in having blended amongst the bills purchased in 1802, some which were actually purchased in 1801, or from some mistake of the clerk in entering the amount of bills purchased, or from having entered as purchased, bills which are by contract, to be paid for only when they shall have been honored, or from any other cause, cannot, I apprehend be ascertained until the accounts of the purchases shall have been regularly settled, by which means alone, can every error be checked and discovered. It was because it was known that an account given at present, was liable to be affected by all those several sources of error, that it was presented as an estimate. If it shall be found practicable to form and transcribe, in the course of the day, a more correct detailed account from the documents in this office, it shall be forwarded; but it is doubted whether it can be done; and if done, I must beg leave to repeat, that it must still be considered as an estimate and a sketch, and not as an ascertained account. In the mean while, it is proper to state, that no alteration in that estimate can change any general result, that every person who has received money on that account from the treasury, has been charged and is held accountable for it, and that the error in the estimate, consists in nothing more than in exhibiting a larger amount of bills than has been paid for by the United States.

Leaving those uninteresting and immaterial details, I proceed to what seems to be the principal object of the resolution of the house.

III.

It is asked whether the commissioners of the sinking fund have applied the sum of 7,300,000 dolls. to the payment of the public debt, in 1802, in conformity to the act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States?

Although it be difficult to understand precisely the supposed objection to the proceedings of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which has given rise to this enquiry, yet as the report to the commissioners exhibits, after deducting the amount lately corrected by the register, an application of 9,333,407 dollars and 40 cents; of which sum, 1,287,600 dollars were paid out of the proceeds of the sale of bank stock, and the remaining 8,045,807 dollars and 40 cents, out of the other fund vested in the sinking fund; it is presumed that the objection goes to the mode of application and not to the sum applied, and I cannot find what that can be, unless by the words 'payment of the public debt in the year 1802,' it be meant that the commissioners of the sinking fund were bound by the law, to extinguish during the year 1802, so much of the principal of the public debt *due that year*, as together with the interest accruing during that year, would amount to 7,300,000 dollars; and that an application of part of the 7,300,000 dollars to the making provision for the payment of a debt, falling due after 31st December, 1802, was not to be considered as a part of the said legal payment of 7,300,000 dollars.

The objection does not apply to the actual payment made by the commissioners; nor is it supported by any part of the law.

It does not apply to the payments made by the commissioners, in 1802; for supposing the assumed construction of the law to be correct, it is nevertheless, true that the commissioners of the sinking fund, have, during the year 1802, paid more than 7,300,000 dolls. falling due during that year.

Those payments consist of the following items, viz.

1. Interest accrued during the year 1802,	4,065,738 47
instalments of the Dutch debt, which fall due during that year,	1,344,000
3. Reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks,	1,116,869 37
4. Payment to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,	22,961 76
5. Payment on account of the principal of the temporary loans due to the bank,	1,290,000
Amounting altogether to dolls.	7,840,569 60

Perhaps it may, in the spirit of the objection, be insisted that the payment of 1,117,689 dollars and 37 cents being the reimbursement of the 6 per cent and deferred stocks fall due on the first day of Jan. 1803, cannot be considered as the extinguishment of a debt actually due in 1802. But on that supposition, credit must be given for the payment of a similar reimbursement, which took place on the 1st day of Jan. 1802, and which in the report of the secretary to the commissioners of the sinking fund, is credited to the account of the year 1801, because it was paid out of funds accrued during 1801, in the same manner as he has credited the payment of 1st January 1803, to the year 1802; because it was paid out of sums accrued during the year 1802. But whether he was correct or not in that arrangement, is immaterial in the present question; and as one payment was made on the 1st January 1802, and another on the 1st January 1803, either the one or the other must be credited to the account of the year 1802.

Perhaps it may also be said, that 1,287,600 dollars of the temporary loans, discharged in 1802, having been paid for, out of the proceeds of the sales of the bank shares (which in the report of the secretary to the commissioners, are stated as a distinct fund from the annual appropriation of 7,300,000) cannot properly be stated as a payment in part of that appropriation. But it is not less true that if there is any thing in the law which binds the commissioners to pay annually 7,300,000 dollars, in the manner contended for, there is certainly nothing which compels them to make that payment out of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, or out of any other. They may be bound to make payments to a certain amount, but they may make them out of any funds in their hands. To this may be added, that the first section of the law which makes the appropriation, includes in the annual appropriated sum of 7,300,000 dollars, the monies, other than surplusses of the revenue, which constitutes the sinking fund, or shall accrue to it by virtue of any provisions heretofore made. The proceeds of the bank shares accrued to the sinking fund, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 31st day of May 1796, and might heretofore, by the secretary of the treasury have been contemplated and stated as a part of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars. But considering it optional with him, either to state those proceeds in that way, or under the proviso of the 3d section of the act, to state them as a distinct fund, he chose to do it in the last mentioned manner, in order to give the greatest possible efficacy to the sinking fund. From which it results, that if he had stated those proceeds as part of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, although he would have, by that mode, actually diminished the payments on account of the public debt, by a sum of 1,287,600 dollars, yet he would on the construction assumed by the objections, have paid 1,287,600 dollars *more*, on account of the public debt of 1802, than has been done according to the mode of stating the accounts which he has adopted.

But supposing that the facts supported the objection; supposing that the sales of bank stock had not taken place, and that the payment of the debt due to the bank had not been made, yet nothing appears in the law which can support the principle assumed by that objection.

The construction which is insisted upon against the proceedings of the commissioners, is, that they are bound by the law to apply annually 7,300,000 dolls. and that that application must in the very year in it which is made, extinguish a debt or pay an interest due that year, excluding from what is thus considered as a legal payment, any payment on account of a debt falling due after that year. Neither of those positions appears to me to be in any degree supported by any part of the law.

The first section of the law makes an annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars.

The second section enjoins it as a positive duty on the secretary of the treasury, to cause to be paid annually, to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of 7,300,000 dollars appropriated.

The third section directs the commissioners to pay every year the interest accruing, and the instalments or parts of principal falling due during that year, and then proceeds in the following words: "And also, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied, the surplus of such funds as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption by payment or purchase, of the present debt of the United States, &c."

There is nothing there which binds the commissioners, after they have satisfied the purposes aforesaid, that is to say, after they have paid the interest and principal falling due in any one year, to apply the remainder or surplus of the 7,300,000 dollars, if any, during the course of the same year.

Provided, that the secretary has placed at their disposition in due time the funds necessary to meet the instalments and interest due in the year, it would be a good execution of the law to pay to them the remainder of the appropriation on the last day of the year; in which case it would be impossible for them to apply that remainder till the ensuing year.

That act, in fact, as well as all the preceding laws on that subject, places a discretionary power in the commissioners, both as to time and manner, for any payment other than those which fall due in the year, and which must at all events be made; and the proviso of the first section actually contemplates the case of the money remaining unexpended for six months after the end of the calender year, to which the annual appropriation refers, and provides, that under certain circumstances such surplus shall cease to be at the disposition of the commissioners.

In the present instance, however, it is, on the part of the secretary of the treasury contended, that more than 7,300,000 dollars, have, exclusively of the payment to the bank, been applied during the year 1802, *towards the further redemption by payment of the debt of the United States*, and that, after having paid the interest and installments which fell due during that year, the purchase of about three millions and a half of guilders, remitted to Holland, *towards the payment of the Dutch debt falling due next year*, was a faithful, legal, and proper execution of the law.

It is difficult to prove a negative; in this case the law is silent as to the species of debt, and the time or manner of applying the surplus monies; there is nothing which excludes from the meaning of the law an application in the year, which will produce a payment in the ensuing year. The words, "by payment or purchase," are, according to the strict sense of the sentence, connected with the word "redemption:" the further and final redemption is to be effected by payment or purchase; the application of monies which the commissioners may legally effect, is *towards that further redemption*: the subtlety of the objection seems to consist in making the words "by payment," depend immediately on the words "to cause to be applied;" from which it would result, that the application, instead of being, as expressed by the law *towards* a redemption, which redemption must, when effected, be effected by payment or purchase, would be confined to an immediate payment; and as the purchase of bills is not an immediate payment, but a provision towards a future payment, such purchases would be excluded from that authorization in the law.

Not only that construction is not justified by the strict sense of the words as connected in the sentence; but if it was adopted, it must follow that there did not exist, nor ever had existed (for the phraseology of this sentence is transcribed from preceding laws) any authority whatever in the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt. They must, according to that new construction, be bound in the application of the surplus of the fund to an immediate payment, and not be permitted to purchase remittances for the purpose of making a payment the ensuing year. For this is the only clause which authorises the commissioners to make any payment other than for the payment of the interest and principal falling due that year; and if it forbids them to make the purchase of bills under the appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, it forbids them altogether, there being no words in the clause, limiting its effect to that appropriation.

It is hardly necessary to dwell any longer on the manifold absurdities which must flow from this assumed construction, and indeed I have no time left for any further observations. Yet I would remark, that when the act passed, such an application was contemplated, and that it was stated explicitly, that it was necessary to provide for the payments due in Holland, at least six months before they became due. The statement (S.) annexed to the report of the 18th December, 1801, which exhibited the effect of an annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars of the debt, was actually predicated on that supposition.

Permit me to add, that the demands in Holland were so considerable, and the difficulties apprehended in procuring the sufficient remittances so alarming, that it is confidently believed, that no application of the suplus monies of the sinking fund could have been more beneficial to the true interests of the United States, than the purchases of remittances which have been made. The whole of which was payable in 1803, which was the heaviest year, has been remitted, without reloan, and without the employment of an agent abroad; and being now so much before hand, I apprehend no longer any difficulties in procuring, at a reasonable rate, the remittances which will be wanted for meeting the payments of the following years.

It has been impossible to transcribe the detailed accounts which were required; but I enclose an account (B.) of the purchases made in 1801 and 1802, on account of the Dutch debt, shewing the prices paid in 1802, and the amount of remittances purchased before the 1st January, 1803, applicable to the payment of this year. This must still be considered as an estimate, though more correct than that of the report to the commissioners of the sinking fund.

I regret the late hour at which the resolution was introduced, for no other reason than because it prevents my furnishing the more detailed account which the mover was desirous of obtaining.—But I trust that all the information which was substantially necessary to meet the object of the resolution has been given; and I must rely on the indulgence of the committee for the many imperfections which must be attached to this hasty communication.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Honorable John Randolph, Esq.
Chairman of the committee of
Ways and Means.

HAY.

A QUANTITY of well cured Hay, for Sale, at 4/6 per hundred, delivered at my plantation at the New-Bridges, Chickahominy, 8 miles from Richmond.

James Govan.

Powhite, 5th Ap. 2, 1803. oaw3w

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. VIII.)

Of the vegetable productions of Louisiana, the forest trees will form the most valuable source of riches to the proprietors. White and red cedars, are very common upon the coast. The incorruptibility of this wood, renders it particularly advantageous for ship building.—France may therefore have the finest vessels built in the ports of Louisiana, at one half the expence they would cost in Europe.

Next to the cedar, the cypress tree is the most valuable wood. This tree grows in Louisiana to the greatest perfection, perhaps moreso, than in any other country on the globe. That the cypress is equally incorruptible as the cedar, appears to have been proved by a very singular discovery which M. Le Page Du Pratz, relates. "The tree that was found twenty feet deep in the earth, near *New-Orleans*, was a cypress, and was uncorrupted. Now if the lands of *Lower Louisiana* are augmented two leagues every century, this tree must have been buried at least twelve centuries." The cypress is one of the tallest, straightest, and thickest trees in the forest. The Indians of Louisiana form canoes of a single trunk of the cypress, which will carry three or four thousand weight and some more. There is a cypress at Baton Rouge, seventy-five miles above New-Orleans, which measures twelve yards round end sixty yards in height. The cypress renews itself in a very extraordinary manner: a short time after it is cut down, a shoot is observed to grow from one of its roots exactly in the form of a sugar loaf, and this sometimes rises ten feet high before any leaf appears: the branches at length arise from the head of this conical shoot.

The *Pine tree* is also found in great abundance along the sea coast of Louisiana. "The islands upon the coast (says Du Pratz) which are formed wholly of shining sand, bear no other trees, and I am persuaded that as fine masts might be made of them as of the firs of *Sweden*." But one of the greatest blessings which the creator has bestowed on Louisiana is the *myrtle-wax tree*. This tree yields two sorts of wax, one a whitish yellow, and the other green. Both kinds are exported to the West-Indies and to Europe, where the first is sold for a dollar and a half the pound, and the second for a dollar.

This wax is so brittle and dry, that it falls, it breaks into several pieces; on this account however, it lasts longer than the European wax and is preferred to it, in the warm climates, where the latter, is softened by the great heats, and consumes like tallow. The French and Spanish settlers in Louisiana, cultivate the myrtle wax tree carfully, and make plantations of it.

Oak trees also abound in Louisiana. Of these, some are red, some white, and some ever green. Du Pratz says, that a ship builder of St. Maloes, assured him, that the red is as good the ever-green, upon which, the Europeans set so high a value. The ever-green oak is most common towards the sea coasts, and near the banks of rivers, consequently, they may be transported with great ease, and become the principal resource for the navy of France. There is another species of oak, which grows on the declivities of hills, and in the Savannahs, that is called the black oak, from the colour of its bark.

The ash is very common in Louisiana, but more and better upon the sea-coasts, than in the inland parts. The elm, beech, lime, hornbeam, are exactly the same in Louisiana, as in Europe. The bark of the lime tree of Louisiana, is equally proper for the making of ropes, as the bark of the common lime.

The white woods are the *aspen*, *willow*, *alder* and *Liard*. This last grows very large, its wood is white and light, and its fibres are interwoven; it is very flexible and is easily cut, on which account the natives make their large canoes of it.

Of the fertility of Louisiana in vegetable productions some idea may be formed from the following words of Du Pratz, Volume 2, page 2. "During my abode in that country, where I myself have a grant of lands, and where I lived sixteen years, I have had leisure to study this subject, and have made such progress in it, that I have sent to the *West-India* company in *France*, no less than three hundred medicinal plants, found in their possessions, and worthy of the attention of the public. The reader may depend upon my being faithful and exact; he must not however, here expect a description of every thing that *Louisiana* produces of the vegetable kind. Its prodigious fertility, makes it impracticable for me to undertake so extensive a work."—That France had entertained great hopes from the cultivation of the tobacco plant in Louisiana, is evident from what the Abbe Raynal says on this subject. "The French, who purchase annually from

eighteen to twenty millions weight of tobacco, might heve encouraged the cultivation of it in Louisiana, and might have drawn from that settlement a sufficient quantity of it, for their own consumption. Such were the hopes that government entertained, when they ordered all the tobacco plants in France, to be rooted up. Convinced that the lands in their provinces were adapted to more important and richer cultures, they thought it would be advantageous both to the mother country and the colony, to secure to this infant settlement a market for that production, which required the least capital, the least time, and experience. When Law, the projector of this undertaking, fell into discredit, this scheme, the advantages of which were so evident, was forgotten, and shared the same fate as those which were merely the offspring of a disordered imagination. The blindness of the ministry was kept up by the private interests of the agents of the treasury; and this is not one of the least mischiefs the finance has done to the monarchy."

"The wealth which tobacco would have procured to the colony, would have made it sensible of the advantages that might be derived from the spacious and beautiful meadows with which that country abounds. They would soon have been covered with numerous herds, whose hides would have prevented the mother country from purchasing any from other nations, and whose flesh, when prepared and salted, would have been disposed of in the islands, instead of foreign beef.—Horses and mules, multiplying in the same proportion, would have freed the French colonies from the dependence they have always had upon the English and Spaniards for this necessary article."

"As soon as the colonists had begun to exert themselves, they would have proceeded from one branch of industry to another. They could not possibly avoid building ships; for the country was covered with wood fit for the hull, and the fir-trees that grew in great plenty along the coast, would have afforded masts and tar. There was no want of oak for the planks, and if there had been, it might have been supplied by cypress, which is less apt to split, bend, or break, and the additional thickness of which might have been compensated for its want of strength and hardness. They might easily have grown hemp for the sails and rigging. Nothing, perhaps, need have been imported but iron; and it is even more than probable that there are iron mines in Louisiana."

The authority of the Abbe Raynal has been questioned by several men of judgment, both in America and in Europe. In the details which he so particularly gives, respecting the produce, exports and imports of different countries. But I believe it will not be disputed, that his philosophic enquiries and reasonings on the multiplicity of subjects which he treats, display more knowledge of commerce, arts, and manufactures, and of the various causes which tend to enrich nations, than any other writer who has yet appeared. The jesuitical and courtly Robertson is admired by his *countrymen*. The author of the Notes on Virginia receives the praise of those whose minds only dwell on trifles, and the minutiæ of a single spot on the globe. But the French Abbe will be read and studied over all the world, and his sentiments will be sought after, and quoted, when the sycophantish Apologist of Spain shall only be referred to as the historian of the unfortunate Mary; and when Mr. Jefferson shall only be known as once president of the United States.

PERTINAX.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING NEW-ORLEANS.

(No. IV.)

Having ascertained, at least to my own satisfaction, that we are in no danger of a war, which the French will provoke, and that a war ought not to be provoked by us, I shall now shew, that much of the existing disquiet has proceeded from the feeble policy of our own rulers.

Among the subjects for rejoicing which the deluded people are taught to repeat, the most influential are these: that the military establishment has been so much reduced as to make a very great saving; and that the taxes have been thereby repealed. These things were done from two motives. The first was to create a censure and prejudice against the last administration. The other is, to extend and rivet the popularity of the present. The policy was altogether personal, and not political. They who have contrived and executed these measures, taught the people to believe, that some great things were to be atchieved, some great and essential benefits would be rendered to the public. Their fame, their popularity, their hopes of future confidence, all depended upon their measures; and for these ignoble purposes, they have sacrificed the honor and glory of their country. They have disbanded the care-worn and war-worn soldier. They have withdrawn the scanty pittance from an old veteran, who had calculated upon spending his last days in public service, and seem to have forgotten the merits of those by whom the country was rescued from savage ferocity. If the political situation, or the feebleness of our resources, had justified or required this hasty measure, it would not now be questioned. But neither of these events existed. The belligerent storms of Europe, it is true, had, to all appearance, subsided. Compacts and treaties were formed. The philosopher and philanthropist anticipated a permanent peace, and all of a sudden, the hostile din of arms gave way to the exhilirating systems of private pursuit. But these compacts and treaties were not fulfilled, and no man could see, or say, how or when all these events were to happen. Our rulers pretended to see clearly that they would happen, and they acted as if they had happened. They deprived themselves of the only strong and efficient means which might have preserved the respectability of the United States.

Bonaparte, who can see every thing at a glance, if he ever passes a thought upon American politics, must perceive, that the present rulers of America had introduced themselves into power, by electioneering contrivances, one of which was to condemn the extravagance and tyrannical designs of their predecessors, and another was to perform *their* service upon a system of economy.

Bonaparte would see, that the hasty disbanding of the army, and the sudden repeal of the taxes, was a part of this delusive system, and that the present rulers would not, nay, durst not restore these things, without the fore-knowledge that the act would completely destroy their own popularity. It was these considerations which induced many American politicians to apprehend, that Bonaparte will not lose so fair an opportunity of grasping at power and dominion, which has induced them to sound an alarm, and rouse the public voice to arms, and to war; nay more, to induce the most turbulent to rush upon a defenceless people, and seize upon an extensive and fruitful country.

Every body knows, that the navigation of the Mississippi was as much secured to the United States, by the treaty with Spain, as it could be done upon paper or parchment. Nothing was wanting to make it perfect and complete. It is as well known that the Spaniards have ceded this country to France, and that the French government had expressed pacific sentiments towards the United States. It is universally known that the person who purchases or otherwise obtains a tract of land, is compelled to abide by all its incumbrances. In ceding Louisiana to the French, the Spaniards did not, nor could not, abolish the treaty which had been previously made with the United States. The same reason applies to nations and provinces. It is true that the new-comers might refuse to comply; but if they did, it would be a justifiable cause for war. Has this been done? No. Has it been threatened? No. So far from it, their minister has spoken fairly and frankly. Let the reader for a moment reflect upon the disadvantages which France would sustain by compelling the United States to go to war. Let him reflect that such a war would shake the popularity, and of course, the power of Bonaparte himself. The nations of Europe would consider our cause as their own, and they would once more pour out their legions. They would penetrate into the heart of France, and establish a new order of things. Bonaparte, no doubt, would do all that the most consummate talents and heroism could do. He would perform wonders, but he could not perform impossibities.

When Europe formerly combined against France, every Frenchman felt the insult and injury. A military and patriotic enthusiasm, converted every man into a soldier, because every man felt and believed that he was fighting for himself. Invading armies were received as robbers. If Bonaparte should now kindle another war, whether by an act of injustice to the United States, or to any other nation, the inhabitants of France would take no part in it, which they could avoid. There would be no new enthusiasm. So far from it, in all probability, they might consider the Austrians, the Prussians, the Russians and the British, as their friends and deliverers.

Bonaparte would be driven to extremities. He would be compelled to fill his ranks by compulsion, to supply his treasury by requisition or contribution, and to support his army by plunder. While thus assailed and annoyed by Europe in arms, by internal disquiet, perhaps convulsion, all his distant possessions would fall one after another, until there would be nothing left but death or despair. Such might be the consequences if he should provoke America to engage in a justifiable war. This extraordinary and unparalleled man cannot fail to consider and reflect upon the consequences of such a war, and he will not risque so much for the bauble which might be obtained.—He wants no new glory. He wants no additional dominion. He wants, and will cultivate, peace. He will act to all nations honorably and fairly, because it is by such conduct that he can enjoy, without disturbance, the power which he possesses.

But suppose it were not so. How would he rejoice to find that America was ruled by men whose elevation had been obtained by certain doctrines of economy, which led them, at the very outset of their career, to disband a large portion of our few scattered troops, before the new relations between the countries had been settled, and to repeal a powerful source of revenue, without knowing that it would not be very soon necessary, either to restore that, or to find a substitute?

I do not mean to say, that these things might not be safely done. The opinions which I have just advanced concerning Bonaparte prove it. But I am now arguing upon opposite events, and upon such events too as our rulers seem to dread. If this was not so, would they send an ambassador extraordinary to Bonaparte? Would they fill the hands of our executive with millions of dollars? Surely not. They dread a war, and they dread it the more, because they have invited one by the imbecility of their own measures, and because they know that if war is not averted, these very measures will rise in judgment against them, and will contribute to their own downfall and expulsion.

It is most likely that Bonaparte will make very short work with our negociator. He will say that France means to observe the same treaty which was made by Spain. That the Americans may look to that, may keep it, and perform it; that doing so, they may preserve, not only all the relations of that country, but peace.

But if he should entertain different designs, he will recollect the parsimony and weakness of the measures which our rulers have lately pursued. Bonaparte will see, that they are not only unable to resist any thing which he may do, or oppose any thing which he may demand, but that they dare not recommend the restoration of that order of things which has been so lately abolished, and for which so much credit has been assumed. If he had expected a bold and vigorous policy from the American government; if he should expect that the restoration of the right, would be demanded; and if refused, would be enforced, then, perhaps, the right never will be violated: but he knows that the government neither has temper for opposition, nor the means to make it. He therefore will play the game exactly to suit himself. In fine, he cannot fail to consider the councils of this country to be enervated; that the prevailing party knows well that their popularity depends upon a system which a renovation would destroy.

I now ask what policy will be adopted by our rulers, if Bonaparte shall refuse to allow the navigation of the Mississippi? Perhaps he may compound for a large sum of money. Perhaps he will refuse to listen to any negociation, or make any explanation. Perhaps our ambassador extraordinary will be ordered to return almost as wise as when he went. Will the present rulers establish a new army? Will they expect the services of these officers, whom they so lately expelled? Will they call out the militia? Will they determine upon opposition? And will they not be obliged to recommend to the people, whom they deluded the other day, again to submit to new taxes, or to a new army? Or will they abandon the right which is so essential to a large portion of our fellow citizens, to leave our western brethren to accomplish their own views as they can?

The situation of things appears to be critical, and cannot fail to shew, that the measures of our rulers have been impolitic and premature, and that they do not possess that unbounded stock of political science and prudence, to which they have asserted exclusive pretensions.

But although such appearances do exist, my own opinion is, that we have nothing to fear. Bonaparte will make an exemplification of clemency and forbearance, because it is his interest to do so. He will, by acts of liberality and justice, towards the United States, endeavor to persuade the people whom he governs, and the rest of Europe, that virtue, moderation and justice, are always before him: and that the terrible arm of war, shall never be extended, except to revenge an injury, or to enforce justice. He will embrace every plausible pretext to strengthen his popularity, and will not fail to make the best use of the blunders, which I have unfolded, for this purpose. Our ambassador will return with success, and the party, in order to obscure the folly of such a mission, will not fail to decree a triumph.

FALKLAND.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—CLEARED—

Sloop Juno, Ellery, Portsmouth.
Delight, Hancock, N. York.
Sch'r Alphia, Luce, Boston.

Next Monday is the day of election of a representative for the city of Richmond to the general assembly. There are three candidates, Dr. John Adams, James Rind, esq. and Major William Du-Val. Mr. Du-Val, it is well known, will receive nearly all the votes of the democratical party. This being the case, he will most probably succeed, if the federalists be so imprudent as to divide their votes between Dr. Adams and Mr. Rind; but if, on the other hand, the federalists are unanimous in their choice, either of Dr. Adams or Mr. Rind, they cannot fail of being successful.—Both Dr. Adams and Mr. Rind are acknowledged to be men of equal integrity. It is therefore the policy of the federalists to be united on this important day; and to give all the votes to one of those two candidates; as a trivial division will prove fatal to both. It remains for the electors, and not for us, to decide on the respective merits of these candidates. If the federalists be united as to either, they must carry the election;—but if they should be divided, Mr. Du-Val will unquestionably be elected, although it is well known to every man, and is admitted by himself, that he is ineligible; but he has been civil enough to say, that if he should be elected, he will resign his commission as a commissioner of bankruptcy, in order to serve THE PEOPLE.

The election of common council men for the city of Richmond, took place on Wednesday last. The result at the close of the several polls was most favorable to the federal party. fourteen of the twenty-four who were elected, are known federalists, and it is supposed that after a scrutiny takes place, that it will be still more favorable to that party. The voting in Madison and Jefferson Wards was conducted with the greatest propriety and regular decorum; but it is with reluctance we mention, that quite the reverse was the conduct observed in the Upper or Monroe Ward. The particulars of the proceedings of the three Wards will be given in our next.

The pusillanimous conduct of the Executive of this country, with respect to Louisiana, is a matter of astonishment to the English papers. "While Great-Britain is accused (say they) of making monopolizing discriminations, the cession of Louisiana to France is noticed in a manner more slight than we expected.—If carried into effect, it is said, it will change the aspect of the foreign relations of the United States. What change this will be, whether in favor of Britain or France, we are not informed, but we may guess from other parts of the address that it will be in favor of the latter. The president seems to doubt the cession will be carried into effect. French troops have sailed for Louisiana, and a large armament is ready to follow from Holland. The state of St. Domingo may, and can alone prevent the occupation of Louisiana taking place in a very short time. The reference to the cession having been made in the course of the last war, is calculated to remove the fears of the people. It is represented as an old transaction, of which every one had a familiar knowledge. This may be true; but many things were agreed to be done in the course of the late war, which never will take effect. The president doubts respecting Louisiana. What will he say when his doubts are removed, as they ought to have been when he made this address, by the proceedings at New-Orleans? Mr. Jefferson seems to favor the French interest as much as he frowns upon that of England."

The policy of Buonaparte and his secret views, seem to be much better known in Great-Britain, than in this country. Those who confide in the justice of the first consul, are there regarded as simpletons or fools. His acquisition of Louisiana is looked upon as the prelude to the conquest of the United States, and indeed if we survey attentively all the late actions, schemes, and contrivances of Buonaparte, it is not easy to resist the idea, that this is his intention. If the following account had been published originally in the American papers, Duane, no doubt, would call it a federal forgery, but as it is extracted from the London papers of January the 28th, we presume, the existence of such a publication in Paris, will not be disputed even by the Organ.

"A voyage to *Louisiana* has just been published at Paris, where, as our readers know, the wisdom of government does not permit private individuals to hazard their unauthorized speculations; and where, consequently, whatever issues from the press, is of far more importance than in those countries of anarchy where every man may write and publish his opinions. The author of this voyage tells us, that the natural limits of *Louisiana* extend to the sources of the *Mississippi* and *Missouri*, "*known and unknown*," i. e. a space of two thousand miles! Not content with this specimen of modest geography, he distinctly tells us, that within these *natual limits* is "all the country between the Mississippi and the Apalachian Mountains; or, in other words, the states of *Kentucky* and *Tennessee* (not to mention the Western territory) two of the most prosperous and rapidly progressive members of the American confederacy, and which may, indeed, be considered as the region of the earth which is making the greatest strides in improvement.

"The post of the *Natchez* has, it seems, been ceded to the United States by Spain. But this post, says our traveller, must now be ceded by America to France, for three reasons, which, in the stile of French diplomacy, are perfectly conclusive. First, *Because it is very convenient to France.* Secondly, *Because it is within the* NATURAL LIMITS *of Louisiana*: and, thirdly, Because France has only to demand it, and *America will not chuse to risk a quarrel!!* But this is not all.—The author is pleased to allow that the United States ought to have a fair price for this settlement. But France is not to pay that price. She is to compel *Spain* to pay it, on the principle that she ought to cede Louisiana, whole and entire, i. e. to the utmost extent of her natural limits, comprehending more than *one half of the territory of the United States of America!*

"The *Louisiana* of this writer is a country four times the size even of Modern France! He complains of a projected line of demarkation, which is to exclude Lake Erie, and Lake Superior from the French province! Our friends at Philadelphia may smile at these visions. But we must tell them, that we have seen dreams of ambition apparently almost as extravagant realized in Europe."

Petersburg Church Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, which will positively commence drawing next month, may be had on application at the Office of the Virginia Gazette—price 8 dollars.

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yesterday between Shockoe warehouse and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on describing the notes and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803 [tf]

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Richmond, April 5, 1803. 1awtf.

Land for Sale,

LYING in Halifax county, (Virginia,) containing 1352 acres, situated on Ellis's and Buckskin creeks, in a mile of Cole's Ferry, on Staunton River; the soil is equal to any in that part of the country, for the culture of tobacco and every species of grain; there is a large and commodious Dwelling House, fit for the accommodation of a large family, with all other convenient out houses; also a well constructed manufacturing Mill, capable of making flour of the first quality, under tolerable management; it is also generally supposed that there is no better seat for a country store than on this seat. For particulars apply to Mr. Hezekiah Thweatt, on the premises, or the subscriber in Dinwiddie.

Henry Thweatt.

April 7, 1803. 2[]

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 10th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-house, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tasloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certsficates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Bonds due at the Custom-House Richmond, in the month of April, become payable on the following days to wit:

Ship Octavia,	April 17.
Columbus,	5.
Christopher,	20.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Lass,	28.
Alexander, (McIntosh)	19.
Sloop Little Jim,	4.

The Celebrated Running HORSE,

CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Washington City;

WILL Stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of August) at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, well set with clover, and the board of boys sent with mares, grat's, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed may be furnish with grain at the market price, for which the money must be sent.

CLIFDEN is a horse of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon strength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable sure foal getter, and his colts are esteemed equal to any on the continent for size and compact form. THOMAS BRANCH.

Chesterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very best stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars of those years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gottten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the Duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Horizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1799. } [eo8t*]

United States of America Fifth, Circuit, Virginia District,

November term, 1802.

John Wilson and Thomas Fitchett, Plts. AGAINST Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moses Myers, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River: This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princess streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30 eptf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadile, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Bethaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The high bred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Mill Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horse Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 14th day of April next,

Two pieces of Ground,

WITH all the Houses and Improvements thereon, lying on the Main street in the city of Richmond, being a corner of the said street and the Market-street, of the following dimensions, to wit—One of forty feet on the Main-street and sixty feet on the Market-street, making an oblong square of forty feet by sixty feet; the other adjoining the former, on the said Market-street, containing sixteen feet in front, and of the same breadth back forty feet, and the balance for thirty feet back of the breadth of ten feet, be the same more or less, to raise the sum of three hundred pounds, current money, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April 1800, due from the estate of William Holliday to Samuel Moody, executor of John Lynar, and all the expences incident to the sale.

WILLIAM HAY, Trustee.

March 18, 1803. 12aw3w.

N. B. The said pieces of Ground are subject to a ground rent to the estate of Nicholas B. Seabrook.